Matt A. Scherer III, P.E. Division of Water Resources

PROPOSED ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

K.S.A. 82A-301 THRU 305A K.S.A. 24-126







Reasons for new regulations

- **×** Advances in engineering
- **×** Age of current regulations
- Ease of use

Outline

- **×**Fundamentals
- Channel changes
- ***Stream obstructions**
- Levees and fills



Fundamentals

- Application requirements
- Benchmarks
- Hydraulics
- Unreasonable effect



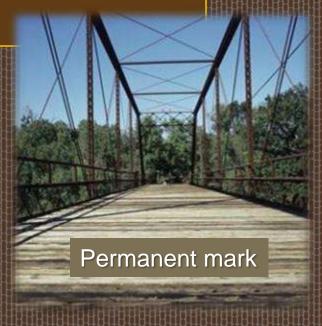
Acceptable application

completed application form
set of plans
set of specifications, if needed

Fee and Timeline

Stream obstructions benchmarks

1. 36"rebar
2. Permanent
reference mark
3. Mark on
permanent structure



Requirement changes

- *0.1' tolerance
- *Witnessed

Levee benchmarks

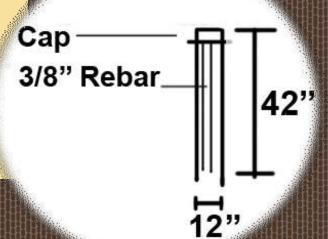
Class A Class B

REBAR

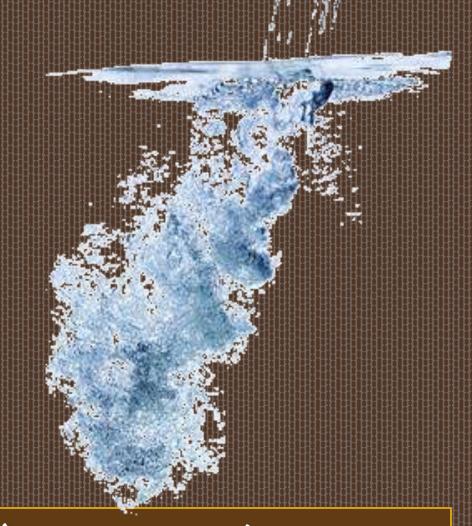
Class C
Concrete
capped
with survey
marker

Requirement changes

- × 0.1 ft tolerance
- × Witnessed



Only for obstructions providing access to surface water diverted under water right



Temporary obstructions to divert water CLARIFICATION

- Rational Formula (up to 640 acres)
- USGS Estimation of Peak Streamflows for Unregulated Rural Streams in Kansas
- × NRCS TR-55
- × NRCS TR-20
- Stream gage data
- Other methods with approval

Peak discharge

unreasonable effect

No water surface increase in floodway

No more than 1 foot increase elsewhere

Increase measured anywhere on another's property

For:

- √50% chance event
- ✓ Overtopping event
- √1% chance event



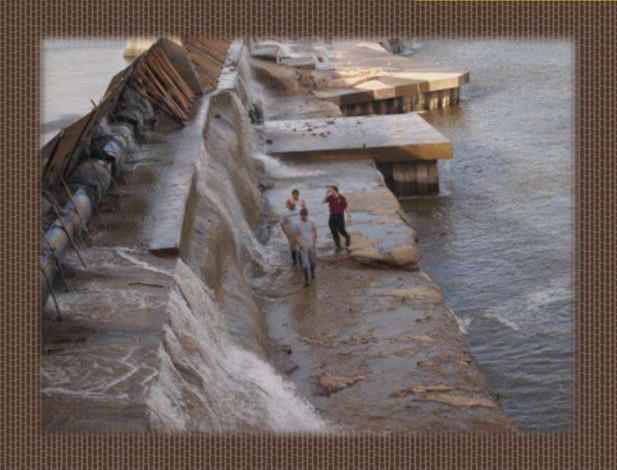
unreasonable effect

Cumulative impact similarly restricted but since 2008

Velocity increase restricted to 15% at 50% chance event



Maintenance

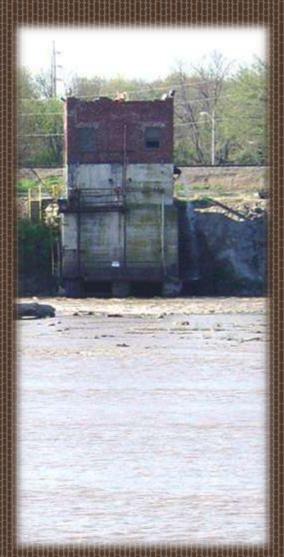


Requires projects to be properly maintained

- **×**Plans
- Requirements for illegal changes
- *When change becomes natural channel
- Design requirements and limitations
- Requirements to be permitted

Plans

- Location map
- Detailed plan view
- Channel profile
- Cross sections



Requirements for illegal changes

- Modify plan requirements
- * Has surveyed profile and new channel sections
- * Has best information on former channel
 - profile and sections
- Provides inspection report

Channel changes Changed channels

Any channel change in existence since 1978

- **×** Considered natural channel
- Doesn't need permit
- *Has permit still in effect (if permitted)

Design requirements

- Cannot decrease conveyance
- Side slope no steeper than 2:1
- Permissible velocity
 - +Compared to previous condition
 - +Compared to table
 - +For bank full flow

Additional requirements to be permitted

- Cannot cause unreasonable effect
- Provide any easements
- Install benchmark

Maintenance

- Protect
 - +Safety
 - +Property
- Comply with permit
- Maintain design conveyance

Channel changes When permit is required

Permit not required if **not** removing silt, soil, sand, gravel and similar materials.

Permitted channels can remove soil-like materials to original lines.

Natural channels cannot widen stream or lower grade line.

CHANNEL CHANGES





Stream obstructions

Maintenance

- Protect
 - +Safety
 - + Property
- Comply with permit
- Maintain design conveyance
- Ensure structure's integrity

Stream obstructions

Emergency approval

- Verbal or written
- ×30 days
 - + To provide application
 - + To remove structure



Stream obstructions

Classes

- General permits
- Governmental road and bridge projects
- Small impoundments
- * Aggregate mining
- Miscellaneous

General permits

- Bridge and culvert replacements
- Aggregate removal
- × Pipeline crossings

- Non-permanent bridge and culvert replacements
- Minor stream obstructions
- Bank stabilization

GP bridge and culvert replacement projects

- Delete "no plan" option
- Limit channel change to 200 feet
- **×** Remove vegetated strip requirement



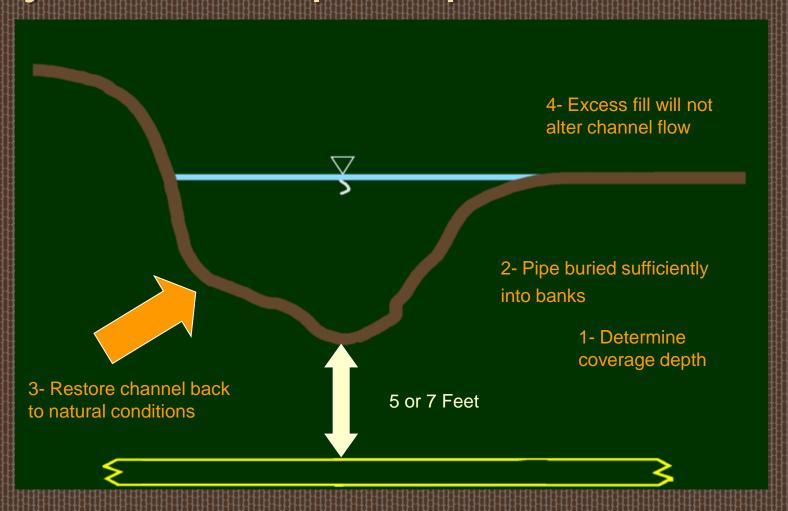
GP aggregate removal

- * Added specific plan requirements
- Changed minimum spacing to 100 feet
- Simplified rules for navigable streams



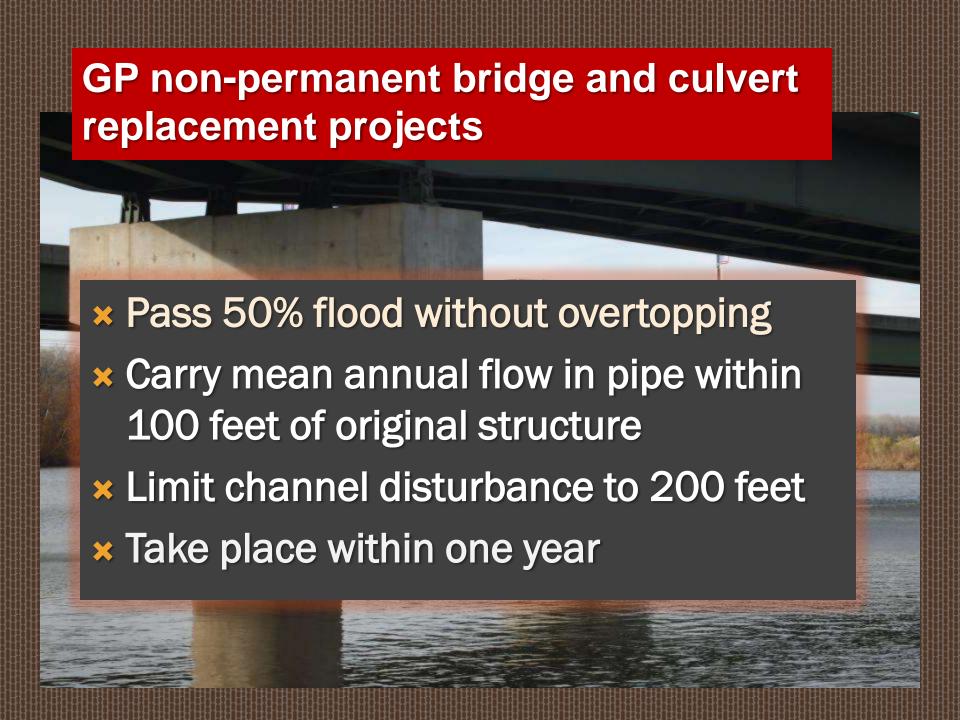
GP pipeline crossing

Clarify minimum depth requirement



GP non-permanent bridge and culvert replacement projects

- Replacements for 1 year or less
- Plan requirements:
 - +Location map
 - Typical cross section



GP minor stream obstructions

Definition

- Decreases cross sectional area of channel less than 15%
- Can not be located in a floodway
- Must be in "family" of project types

Less than 15% of the crosssectional area

GP minor stream obstructions

Some structures that qualify:

- **×** Weirs
- Low-water crossings
- Intake and outfall structures
- Pipeline crossings
- Center pivot wheel crossings

GP minor stream obstructions

Application

- **×** Appropriate form
- Location map
- Cross section sketch

GP bank stabilization

For channel modifications and minor obstructions constructed as part of a bank stabilization project

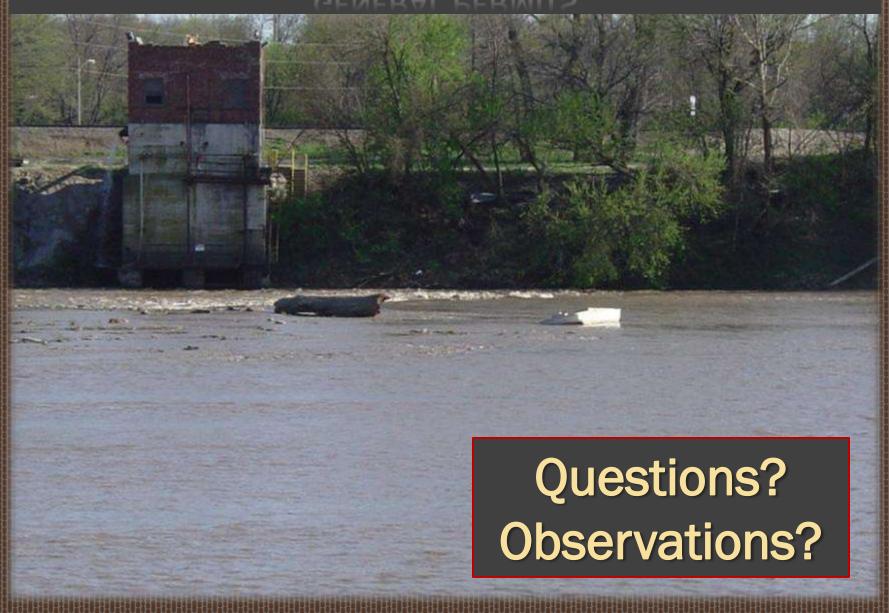
- Longitudinal peaked stone toe protection
- **×** Artificial riffles
- Check dams

GP bank stabilization

Application

- Appropriate form
- Location map
- Channel cross section sketch
- Cross section of all obstructions

GENERAL PERMITS





Stream obstructions

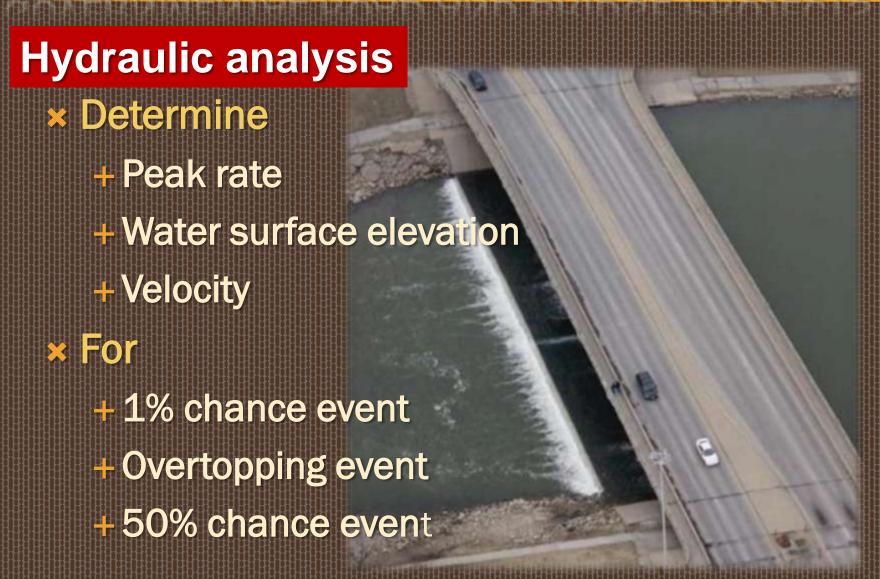
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- General permits
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- Miscellaneous



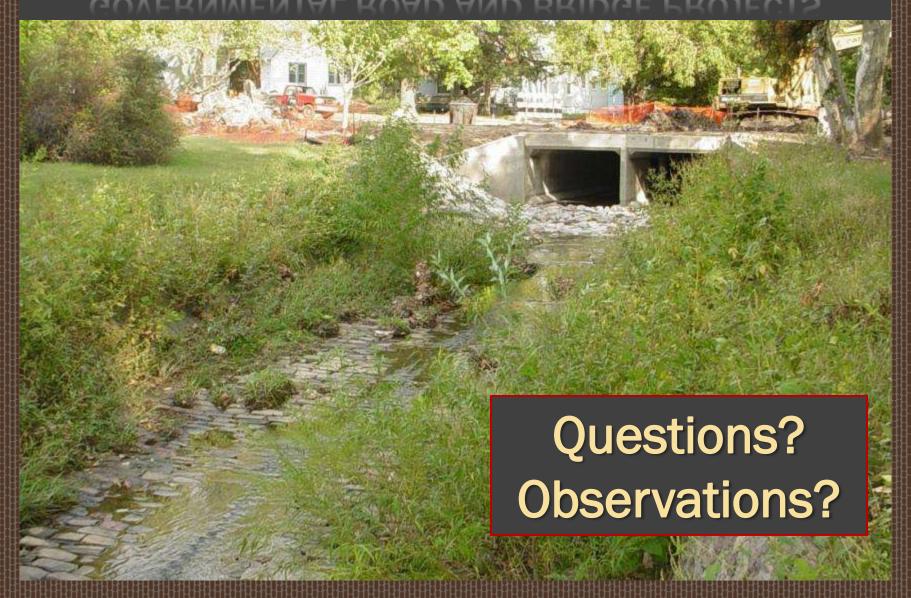
Plans

- Location map
- Detailed plan view
- Topographic info:
 - + Profile
 - + Topographic map
 - + Cross sections
- Elevation view



Additional requirements to be permitted

- No unreasonable effect
- No change of location or rate of flow on another's property
- **×** Easements
- **×** Benchmark

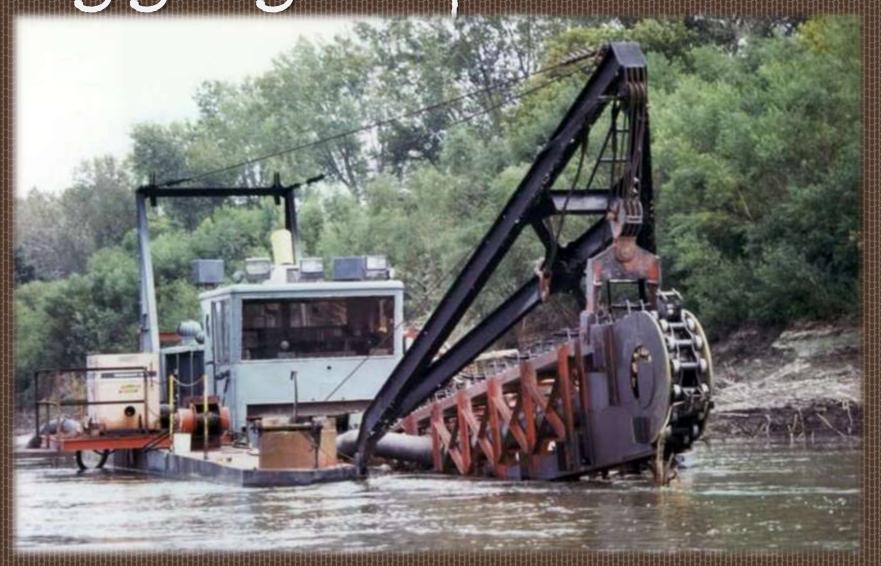


SMALL IMPOUNDMENTS

- × Applies to structures on streams that
 - + Aren't dams
 - + If failed, would likely cause injury or death
- Will be designed and constructed similarly to small dams



Aggregate production



Aggregate production

- × Plans
- Benchmarks and control points
- Buffer zones
- Revoked regulations
- Setback for pits
- Requirements to be permitted

Aggregate production

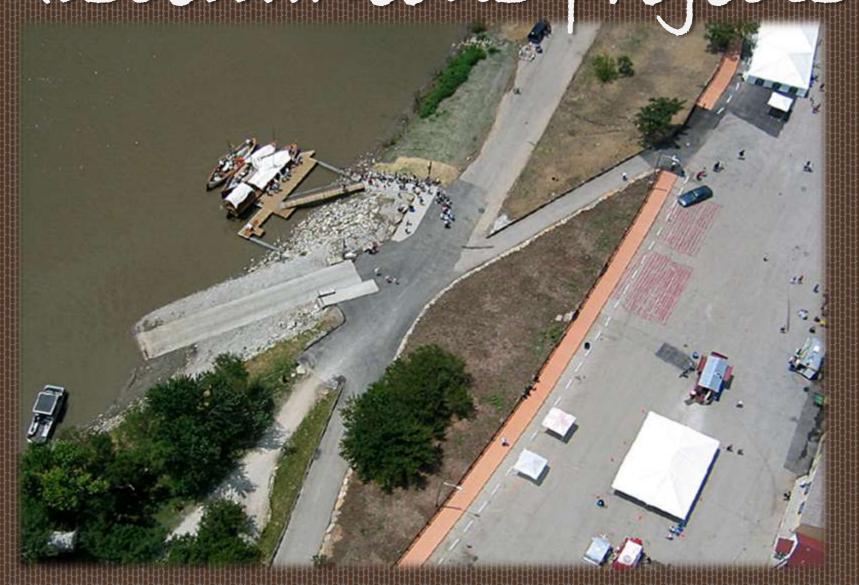
Additional requirements to be permitted

- No unreasonable effect
- **×** Easements
- Meet all plan requirements
- Stockpiles meet Levee Law requirements

SMALL IMPOUNDMENTS AND AGGREGATE PRODUCTION



Miscellaneous projects



- **×** Plans
- Plans for projects with minimal impact
- Hydraulic analysis
- Requirements to be permitted

Plans

- Location map
- Detailed plan view
- Cross section and profile
- Tie to bed and banks
- Topographic map of reservoir

Plans for projects with minimal impact

For projects that

- Don't impound water on another
- Don't create erosion
- Don't elevate groundwater levels

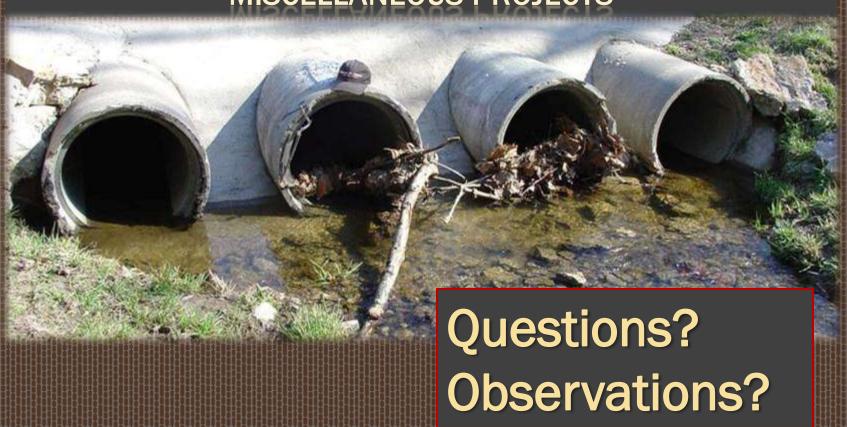
- Location map
- Cross section sketch of project

Hydraulic analysis

- Flow rates
 - Base flood (1% chance)
 - +50% chance
 - Overtop
- Pre- and post-project
 - Water surface elevations
 - + Velocities

Additional requirements to be permitted

- No unreasonable effect
- Channel work > 400 ft permitted separately
- **×** Easements
- Benchmark



Levee Law



- Distinction between levee and fill
- Share setback and preparer minimums, plus:

Requirements **Use** Reduirements up a sequirements and a sequirements and a sequirements are a sequirements.

New requirements for levees

- Specifications (B and C only)
- Design report (B and C only)
- Hazard class clarification

Emergency levee repairs

Verbal or written request and

approval

* 60 days to provide

- Project description
- + Exact location
- + Application and plans

Fills

- No specifications
- Tabulate design criteria
- Small fill exemption:
 - +1600 cy in fringe
 - + 160 cy no floodway delineation
- Incidental roadway fill exemption clarification

Maintenance

- **×** Protect
 - +Safety
 - + Property
- Comply with permit
- Ensure structure's integrity





FORMAL PROCESS



- Presentation to Secretary
- Review by Department of Administration
- Review by Attorney General
- Notice of hearing
- **×** Legislative committee review
- Hearing
- Adoption and publication

INFORMAL COMMENT PERIOD

View draft regulations and comment at www.ksda.gov/statutes/id/203

Can also comment by e-mail to waterstructures@kda.ks.gov

